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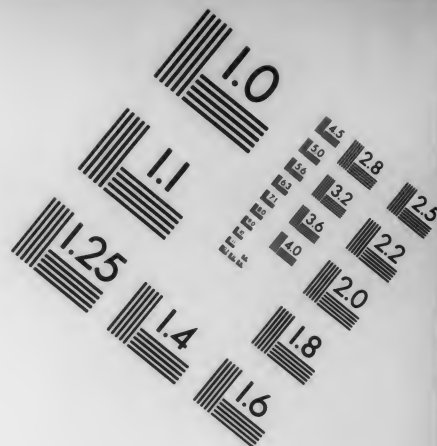
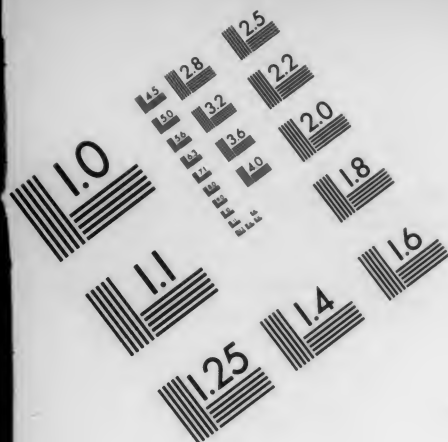
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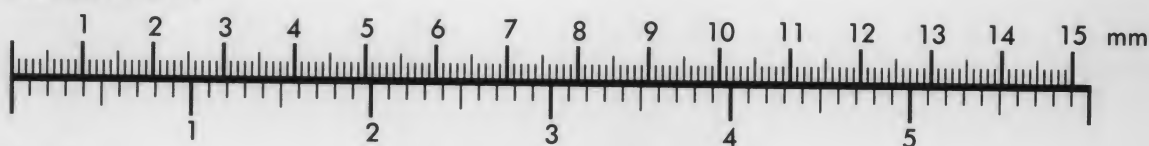
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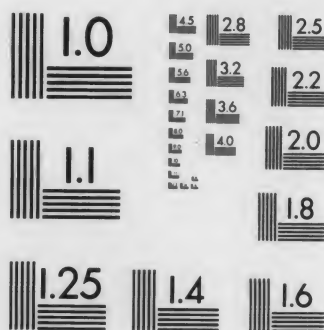
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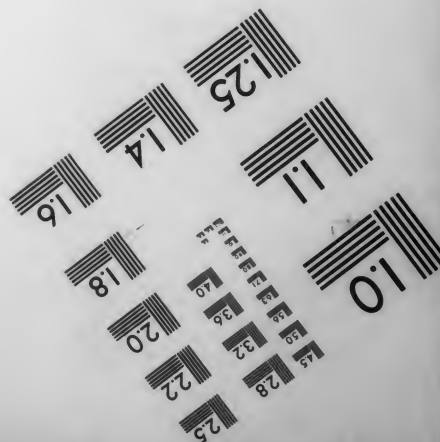
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THE
METRICAL LICENSES
OF VERGIL

..BY..

H. W. JOHNSTON, PH. D.



A Collection of Examples

ILLUSTRATING

THE METRICAL LICENSES
OF VERGIL

BY

H. W. JOHNSTON, PH. D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO
SCOTT, FORESMAN & CO.
1898

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

THE Metrical Licenses of Vergil are sufficiently explained, perhaps, in the school editions and the school grammars. Teachers, however, frequently feel the need of a more copious collection of examples, drawn from Vergil exclusively, than these books afford, and such a collection with a few helps in the form of notes is all that this pamphlet pretends to furnish.

In the examples Ribbeck's text is followed strictly, even in orthography and punctuation, except that I have begun each sentence and verse with a capital letter. Teachers should turn to his last edition (Leipzig, 1894) for the explanation of unfamiliar readings. References are made to the school grammars with the usual abbreviations, and also to Müller's Greek and Roman Versification, translated by Platner (Boston, 1892), Gossrau's Aeneid (Leipzig, 1846) and Wagner's Vergil (Leipzig, 1830).

It should be understood that the marks of quantity in both examples and notes refer to syllables, not vowels.

No system has been followed in the arrangement of the several topics, but the indexes will enable the teacher to provide without trouble for the difficulties of each day's lesson.

These examples were collected in the first place for the Teachers' Class in the Summer School of the Indiana University.

H. W. JOHNSTON.

THE INDIANA UNIVERSITY,
December, 1897.

A COLLECTION OF EXAMPLES

ILLUSTRATING

THE METRICAL LICENSES OF VERGIL

I. THE VOWELS I AND U TREATED AS CONSONANTS.

A. 347 *c* (Synaeresis); B. 367 4; G. 723 (Hardening); H. 608 III. N. 2 (Synaeresis); Müller 31 (Synizesis).¹

I.

ābiēs:²

§ 1

Aen. II. 16: *Aedificant sectaque intexunt ābiēte³ costas*

V. 663: *Transtra per et remos et pictas ābiēte puppis*

VIII. 599: *Inclusere cavi et nigra nemus ābiēte cingunt*

IX. 674: *Ābietibus iuvenes patriis et montibus aequos*

XI. 667: *Adversi longa transverberat ābiēte pectus*

¹The use of the vowels I and U as consonants is included by most authorities (see references above) under the head of Synizesis, or Synaeresis, and these two words are used as synonyms. Synizesis should, however, be used of the slurring of two vowels, as *dēinde* (two syllables), *dēhinc* (one syllable), etc. Synaeresis is properly a contraction of two vowels with change of quantity, as *cōgō* (for *cōāgō*), etc. The consonant use of I and U differs from these in affecting the quantity of the preceding syllable. For this reason it is here treated apart from Synizesis (§§ 5-9). Notice that the converse use of V as a vowel does not occur in Vergil.

²For the quantity cf.

Ec. VII. 66: *Populus in fluviiis, abies in montibus altis.*

For the last syllable, see also A. 348 9; B. 364 3 a); G. 709 2 i; H. 581 VI. i.

³The first syllable is long by position (*ābjete*); see foot-notes 1 and 2.

āriēs:⁴

- Aen. II. 492: Custodes sufferre valent; labat āriete crebro
 VII. 175: Hae sacris sedes epulis, hic āriete caeso
 XII. 706: Moenia quique imos pulsabant āriete muros

§ 2 āriētō:¹

- Aen. XI. 890: Ārietat in portas et duros obice² postes

cōnūbium, see § 3, foot-note 5.

flūviūs:

- Geo. I. 482: Flūviorum³ rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes

Harpyiae, see § 3, foot-note 5.

Lavinia, see § 3, foot-note 5.

omnia, see § 3.

pāriēs:

- Geo. IV. 297: Pārietibusque⁴ premunt artis et quattuor addunt
 Aen. II. 442: Haerent pārietibus scalae, postisque sub ipsos
 V. 589: Pārietibus textum caecis iter ancipitemque

⁴For the quantity cf.

Ec. III. 95: *Creditur; ipse aries etiam nunc vellera siccet*,
 and the references in foot-note 2.

¹The word having three short syllables in succession could not be used in hexameter verse without lengthening the first syllable.

²For the long *ō* in *obice*, see A. 347 *d*, N. 2; B. 362 5; G. 703, R. 2 N.; H. 36 4, foot-note 1.

³As if *flūvjōrūm* (trisyl.), contrast *flūvjōrūm* (quadrisyl.):

Aen. XII. 142: *Nympha, decus fluviorum, animo gratissima nostro*.

⁴This form and scansion (four syllables) only are found in Vergil.

omnia:¹

- Geo. IV. 221: Aetherios dixere; deum namque ire per omnia²
 Aen. VI. 33: Bis patriae cecidere manus. Quin protinus omnia

Orithyia, see foot-note 5.

Paeonius:

- Aen. VII. 769: Paeoniis revocatum herbis et amore Dianae³
 XII. 401: Paeonium in morem senior succinctus amictu

precantia:

- Aen. VII. 237: Praeferimus manibus vittas ac verba precantia⁴

stēliō:

- Geo. IV. 243: Stelio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis⁵

¹The words in this section differ from those above only in having the *i* preceded by a syllable already long. The consonant force of the *i* cannot, therefore, be detected by its influence upon the preceding syllable.

²The last foot is a trochee (—), not a spondee (—). The older texts have *omnis*.

³The first syllable is usually short in Vergil as here, but see § 20.

⁴As the next line begins with a vowel, this is sometimes called an hypermeter verse, see § 30, but Vergil has no examples of hypermetrical —a.

⁵To this list some authorities would add the following words:

Cōnubium. Because in

Aen. IV. 316: *Per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos*
 the second vowel must be long by nature, and the second foot a dactyle (—ia cannot be scanned long, see foot-note 2), it has been supposed that it was long also in Aen. I. 73 *Conubio iungam*, III. 136 *Conubiis arvis* (Ribbeck even spells *conubis* here), VII. 96 *Nepete conubiis*, 253 *Quantum in conubio natae*, 333 *Fama loco neu conubiis*. To scan in these places with *u* long it was necessary to get rid of the short *i* (—) by giving it consonant force. Comparison with cognate words, however, has convinced most modern scholars that

U.

§ 4 gēnū:

Aen. V. 432: Gēnua¹ labant, vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus

XII. 905: Gēnua labant, gelidus concrevit frigore sanguis

tēnūis:

Geo. I. 397: Tēnuia² nec lanae per caelum vellera ferri

the second syllable is common, and hence by scanning cōnūbi – in these passages the *i* may preserve its vowel force.

Calan
y n
m. 2/2 -
Harpia. This word is marked *Harp̄yia*, in Lewis' dictionary and Greenough's vocabulary, and the plural is marked *Harp̄yiae* in Harper's Classical Dictionary and in Harrington and Tolman's Mythology, and *Harp̄yiae* in Smith's Class. Dict. As the letters *yi* are simply the transliteration of the Greek diphthong *υ* the word should be marked *Harp̄yia* (as Seyffert has it) or left unmarked as other diphthongs are, and *i* is not a consonant. See

Aen. VI. 289: Gorgonēs Harp̄yiaequē et forma tricorporis umbrae.

Orithya. This word is marked with almost as many variations as *Harp̄yia*. Lewis has "*Orith̄yia* (quadrisyl.)," Greenough "*Orith̄yia*," Smith's Class. Dict. "*Orith̄yia*." In this word *yi* again represents the Greek diphthong *υ* and exhibits no irregularity in the two passages where it occurs:

Geo. IV. 463 (see § 26): Atque Getae atque Hebrus et Actias Orith̄yia.

Aen. XII. 83: Pylumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orith̄yia

Lavinia. In the verse

Aen. I. 2: Italiam fato profugus Laviniaque venit

Ribbeck reads *Lavina* and so does Gütthling. Klouček retains *Lavinia*.

¹ As if *gēnva* (dissyl.), contrast *gēnūā* (trisyl., one elided):

Aen. V. 468: Ast illum fidi aequales, genua aegra trahentem

² As if *tēnvia*, the only possible scansion for this form in hexameter verse, as even the elision of the last syllable (cf. foot-note 1) would leave three successive short syllables (*tēnūīa*).

Geo. II. 121: Velleraque ut foliis depectant tēnuia Seres

180: Tēnuis³ ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis

IV. 38: Nequiquam in tectis certatim tēnuia cera

³ As if *tēnvīs* (dissyl.), contrast *tēnūisque*,

Geo. II. 349: Inter enim labentur aquae, tenuisque subibit.

II. SYNIZESIS.

A. 347 c (Synaeresis¹); B. 367 1; G. 727; H. 608 III. (Synaeresis); Müller, p. 93; Gossrau, p. 640, § 10.

§ 5 In Greek words ending in -eus.²

Genitive:

Ec. VI. 42: Caucaseasque refert volucris furtumque Promethei
78: Aut ut mutatos Terei narraverit artus

Aen. I. 120: Iam validam Ilionei navem, iam fortis Achaï

VII. 249: Talibus Ilionei dictis defixa Latinus

VIII. 383: Arma rogo genetrix nato. Te filia Nerei

IX. 501: Ilionei monitu et multum lacrimantis Iuli

X. 764: Cum pedes incedit medii per maxima Nerei

XI. 262: Atrides Protei Menelaus ad usque columnas

¹ See § 1, foot-note 1.

² Of these words we may take as a type *Orpheus*, declined as follows: *Orpheus*, *Orpheos* or *Orphei*, *Orpheō* or *Orphei*, *Orphea*,⁵ *Orpheu*, *Orpheō*. In Vergil the endings -eus, -ei, -eu and -eō are monosyllabic (except *Penēlei*, Aen. II. 425), -ei and -eō being taken together by Synizesis, and -eu in the nominative and vocative being a diphthong. The following is a list of the nominatives found in the Aeneid: *Aconteus* XI. 612, *Antheus* XII. 443, *Briareus* VI. 287, *Caenus* VI. 448, *Caphereus* XI. 260, *Chloereus* XI. 768, *Cisseus* V. 537, *Idomeneus* III. 401, *Ilioneus* I. 521, *Mnestheus* V. 116, *Nereus* II. 419, *Orpheus* VI. 119, *Pentheus* IV. 469, *Phègeus* V. 263, *Rhoeteus* X. 402, *Ripheus* II. 339. The vocatives are *Crētheu* XII. 538 and *Orpheu* Geo. IV. 494. Examples of the nominatives and vocatives are omitted as showing no irregularity. For the accusative, see foot-note 5.

Aen. XI. 265: Idomenei? Libycone habitantis litore Locros³

Dative:

Ec. IV. 57: Orphei Caliopea, Lino formosus Apollo

Geo. IV. 545: Inferias Orphei Lethaea papavera mittes

553: Inferias Orphei mittit lucumque revisit

Aen. IX. 716: Inarime Iovis imperiis imposta Typhoeō⁴

Accusative:

Ec. VI. 30: Nec tantum Rhodope miratur et Ismarus Orphea

Geo. I. 279: Coeumque Iapetumque creat saevomque Typhoea⁵

³ Contrast the dissyllabic -ēi:

Aen. II. 425: *Penēlei dextra divae armipotentis ad aram.*

In the verse

Aen. I. 41: *Unius ob noxam et furias Aiacis Oilei.*

Ribbeck writes *Ōili*.

⁴ In the verse

Aen. V. 184: *Sergesto Mnestheique, Gyan superare morantem.*

Ribbeck has *Mnesthi*.

⁵ As Vergil does not elsewhere admit Synizesis in the case of two short vowels unless the second is long by position, it is probable that he considered the final *a* long, *Orpheā*, *Typhoeā*, and the last foot a spondee, not a trochee. This is the regular form of the accusative in Greek, but Homer has another form -ηα (= ēā), which Vergil has imitated in two verses:

Aen. I. 611: *Ilionea petit dextra laevaue Serestum*, and

III. 122: *Idomeneā ducem, desertaque litora Cretae.*

A third form, in -ēā, is given in the grammars, and editors give the following examples from Vergil:

Ec. III. 46: *Orpheaue in medio posuit silvasque sequentis*

VI. *35: *Tum durare solum et discludere Nerea ponto*

Aen. I. *181: *Prospectum late pelago petit, Anthea siquem*

ablative :

- Aen. VIII. 292: Rege sub Eurystheo fati Iunonis iniquae
 X. 129: Nec Clytio genitore minor nec fratre Menestheo

In Latin words ending in a Cretic.¹

- 510: *Anthea Sergestumque videt fortemque Cloanthum*
 IV. 288: *Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum*
 VI. *122: *Itque reditque viam totiens. Quid Thesea magnum*
 393: *Accepisse lacu nec Thesea Pirithoumque*
 *585: *Vidi et crudelis dantem Salmona poenas*
 IX. *573: *Ortigitum Caeneus, victorem Caenea Turnus*
 *765: *Addit Halyn comitem et confixa Phegea parma*
 768: *Lyncea tendentem contra sociosque vocantem*
 *774: *Et Clytium Aeoliden et amicum Crethea Musis*
 775: *Crethea Musarum comitem, cui carmina semper*
 X. *317: *Quo licuit parvo? Nec longa Cissea durum*
 *399: *Tum Pallas biiugis fugientem Rhoetea praeter*
 XI. 675: *Tereaque Harpalycumque et Demophoonta Chromique*
 XII. 363: *Chloreaque Sybarimque Darcetaque Thersilochumque*
 561: *Mnesthea Sergestumque vocat fortemque Serestum*

It will be observed that the ending -*ēā* is not necessary in any of these examples: in all, the ending -*ēā* may be scanned as one long syllable by Synizesis as it must be in the two verses, Ec. VI. 30, and Aen. I. 279, quoted above. The objection is that in nine (marked above with an asterisk) out of the eighteen examples the resulting spondee would occur in the fifth foot (see §§ 21, 22). On the other hand it is at least very remarkable that Vergil nowhere shows that he felt the short *e* apart from the *a*, as he might have done by a verse beginning: *Mnesthea et Anthea*.

¹The cretic (-o-) may be the last three syllables of a single word (*aureā*, Aen. I. 698) or composed of two words (*ūnā eādem*, Aen. X. 487). The terminations most common are -*ēā*, -*ēi*, -*ēō*, -*ēis* and -*ētis*, in some of which the final syllable may be removed by elision. Many of the shortened forms similar to these were usual even in prose (cf. *dis* for *dīs*,

aerei:

- Aen. VII. 609: Centum aerei claudunt vectes aeternaque ferri
 XII. 541: Pectora, nec misero clipei mora profuit aerei

alveo:

- Aen. VI. 412: Deturbat laxatque foros; simul accipit alveo
 VII. 33: Adsuetae ripis volucres et fluminis alveo
 303: Profuit? Optato conduntur Thybridis alveo
 IX. 32: Cum refluit campis et iam se condidit alveo²

aurea:

- Aen. I. 698: Aurea composuit sponda mediamque locavit
 VII. 190: Aurea percussum virga versumque venenis

aureis:

- Aen. I. 726: Atria; dependent lychini laquearibus aureis
 V. 352: Dat Salio, villis onerosum atque unguibus aureis
 VIII. 553: Pellis obit totum, praefulgens unguibus aureis

the ending -*um* for -*ium* and -*um* for -*uum*, etc.), and being so printed in the texts of Vergil cause the student no difficulty. For -*um* for -*ium* cf.

Aen. XI. 887: *Exclusi ante oculos lacrumantumque ora parentum;*

For -*um* for -*uum* (regular when a doubled consonant precedes) cf.

Aen. VI. 653: *Per campum pascuntur equi. Quae gratia currum.*

²Three commonly quoted examples of Synizesis are not found in the best texts. In

Geo. II. 453: *Corticibusque cavis vitiosaeque ilicis alveo*

Ribbeck has *alvo*, deriving the form from *alvus* (see Harper's Lat. Dict. s. v. II. C) instead of *alveus*. So, too, in

Geo. IV. 34: *Seu lento fuerint alvearia vimine texta*

he has *alvaria* as a derivative from the form adopted in the passage just cited. In

Aen. VII. 436: *Ore refert: 'Classis invectas Thybridis alveo*

he writes *undam* for *alveo* on very little MS. authority.

baltei:

Aen. X. 496: *Exanimem, rapiens immania pondera baltei*

ferrei:

Aen. VI. 280: *Ferrei que Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens*³

eadem:

Aen. X. 487: *Una eademque via sanguis animusque secuntur*

eodem:

Aen. XII. 847: *Uno eodemque tulit partu paribusque revinxit*⁴

§ 8 Words unclassified.¹**deerro:**

Ec. VII. 7: *Vir gregis ipse caper deerraverat; atque ego Daphnim*

dehinc:

Aen. I. 131: *Eurum ad se Zephyrumque vocat, dehinc talia fatur*

. 256: *Oscula libavit natae dehinc talia fatur.*

VI. 678: *Desuper ostentat; dehinc summa cacumina linquont*

IX. 480: *Telorumque memor; caelum dehinc questibus implet*²

³ All late editions print the shortened form *taenis* for *taeniis* in

Aen. V. 269: *Puniceis ibant evincti tempora taeniis.*

See foot-note 1.

⁴ For the quantity of the last syllable (*sanguis*) see § 11, foot-note 6.

⁵ To this list should, perhaps, be added *decreās*, Aen. VII. 634, quoted in § 22, where see foot-note 2.

¹ No account is taken here of *dein*, *deinde*, and *proinde*, which were pronounced in prose, as they are always scanned in Vergil, as of one, two and three syllables respectively.

² Notice that *dehinc* is also scanned *dēhinc*:

Geo. III. 167: *Cervici subnecte; dēhinc, ubi libera colla*

Aen. III. 464: *Dona dēhinc auro graviā sectoque elephanto*

deesse:³

Geo. II. 200: *Non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina dērunt*

233: *Si dērunt, rarum pecorique et vitibus almis*

Aen. VII. 262: *Divitis uber agri Troiaeve opulentia dērit*

X. 378: *Dēst iam terra fugae: pelagus Troiamne petemus*

reice:

Ec. III. 96: *Tityre, pascentes a flumine reice capellas*

scio:

Ec. VIII. 43: *Nunc scio, quid sit Amor. Duris in cotibus illum*

Aen. III. 602: *Hoc sat erit. Scio me Danais e classibus unum*⁴

So-called Internal Elision.¹

anteo:

Aen. XII. 84: *Qui candore nives antērent, cursibus auras*

Aen. V. 722: *Visa dēhinc caelo facies delapsa parentis*

Aen. VIII. 337: *Vix ea dicta: dēhinc progressus monstrat et aram.*

For the quantity of the last syllable of *graviā* in Aen. III. 464, see § 15.

³ This case occurs only in those parts of the compound where the verb begins with *e*. Ribbeck spells with but one *e*.

⁴ The final *o* of *scio* is elided in

Aen. X. 904: *Corpus humo patiāre tegi. Scio ācerba meorum.*

¹ The following examples are found in almost all our texts, Ribbeck included (except where noted), but it is more than doubtful if they are to be considered here. The Roman can scarcely have admitted Synizesis between the inseparable compound *sēmi-* and a word beginning with a vowel. It is probable that we should write and pronounce *semanimus* (*-mis*), *sēmihomo* and *sēmustus*. In the same way we should write *antērent* for *anteirent* (Aen. XII. 84), as well as *circueo* (Aen. XI. 761: *Circuit et quae sit fortuna facillima, temptat*) for *circumeo*.

sēmianimis :

- Aen. IV. 686: Sēmianimemque sinu germanam amplexa fovebat
 X. 396: Sēmianimesque micant digiti ferrumque retractant
 404: Caedit sēmianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva
 XI. 635: Sēmianimes volvontur equi, pugna aspera surgit
 XII. 356: Sēmianimi elapsoque supervenit et pede collo

sēmihomo :

- Aen. VIII. 194: Sēmihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat

semiustus :

- Aen. III. 578: Fama est Enceladi semustum fulmine corpus
 V. 697: Implenturque super puppes, semusta madescunt
 XI. 200: Ardentis spectant socios semustaque servant²

² To this list is sometimes added *graveolens*, but the two words should be written separately:

Geo. IV. 270: *Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia centaurea.*

Aen. VI. 201: *Inde ubi venere ad fauces grave olentis Averni.*

Vergil avoids the compound *circumago*, separating the parts (Geo. II. 392; Aen. I. 117) by Tmesis, see § 28.

III. LENGTHENING OF SHORT SYLLABLES IN THESIS.¹

Diastole: A. 359 *f*; B. 367 2; G. 721; H. 608 V. Gossrau, p. 638; Wagner, Vol. IV., p. 528; Müller, p. 117, § 47.

1. The Enclitic *-que*.²

§ 10

Ec. IV. 51: Terrasquē tractusque maris caelumque profundum

Geo. I. 153: Lappaequē tribolique, interque nitentia culta

164: Tribulaquē traheaeque et iniquo pondere rāstri

352: Aestusquē pluviasque et agentis frigora ventos

371: Euriquē zephyrique tonat domus: omnia plenis

III. 385: Lappaequē tribolique absint; fuge pabula laeta

IV. 222: Terrasquē tractusque maris caelumque profundum³

¹ Authorities are not agreed upon the explanation of all the examples of Diastole exhibited in the text of Vergil, and the classification given here is to be regarded as suggestive only. It should be observed that there is a close connection between the conditions under which Diastole is found in Vergil and his use of Hiatus: cf. especially cases 3, 4 and 6 below, with the examples quoted in foot-note 1 to § 23.

² Vergil uses *-que* as a long syllable only (*a*) when a correlative *-que* follows, (*b*) in the second thesis, except Aen. IX. 767, where it occurs in the fifth, (*c*) before a word beginning with a mute and a liquid (eleven times), or a double consonant (twice) or a liquid (twice) or an *s* (twice), and (*d*) when preceded by a dactylic or spondaic word and followed by the metrical group *--u* or *uu-u*. Some authorities think that *-que* was long in early Latin and would include these examples with those under 2, but the lengthening is beyond doubt an imitation of Greek usage.

³ Repeated from Ec. IV. 51, just quoted, see § 16, foot-note 2.

- Geo. IV. 336: Drumoquē Xanthoque Ligeaque Phyllodoceque
 Aen. III. 91: Liminaquē laurusque dei, totusque moveri
 IV. 146: Cretesquē Dryopesque fremunt pictique Agathyrsi
 VII. 186: Spiculaquē clipeique ereptaque rostra carinis
 VIII. 425: Brontesquē Steropesque et nudus membra Pyracmon
 IX. 767: Alcandrumque Haliumque Noemonaquē Prytanumque
 XII. 89: Ensemquē clipeumque et rubrae cornua cristae
 181: Fontisquē fluviosque voco, quaeque aetheris alti.
 363: Chloreaquē Sybarimque Daretaque Thersilochumque
 443: Antheusquē Mnestheusque ruunt omnisque relictis

§ 11 2. Shortened Syllables restored to their Original Quantity.¹

Nouns and Adjectives:

- Ec. X. 69: Omnia vincit Amōr²: et nos cedamus Amori ✓
 Aen. XI. 323: Considant, si tantus amōr, et moenia condant
 XII. 668: Et furiis agitatus amōr et conscia virtus
 XII. 422: Quippe dolōr, omnis stetit imo vulnere sanguis ✓
 550: Et Messapus equum domitōr et fortis Asilas
 Geo. III. 118: Aequus uterque labōr, aequē iuvenemque magistri
 IV. 92: Nam duo sunt genera: hic meliōr insignis et ore
 Aen. VI. 768: Et Capys et Numitōr et qui te nomine reddet

¹Some of the examples under this head might be put under 6 below.

²Nouns and adjectives in *-or*, gen. *-ōris*, are scanned with long *o* in the nominative by Ennius and Plautus, as the quantity of the *ō* in the genitive would lead us to expect. By Vergil's time the *ō* had become short in the unaccented final syllable of the nominative, but the use of the ancient quantity gives to the verse a flavor of the antique. The lengthening of short syllables in *-r* occurs in Vergil only in the second, third and fourth theses.

- Aen. V. 521: Ostentans artemque patēr³ arcumque sonantem
 XI. 469: Concilium ipse patēr et magna incepta Latinus
 XII. 13: Congredior. Fer sacra, patēr, et concipe foedus
 II. 369: Luctus, ubique pavōr et plurima mortis imago
 Aen. I. 478: Per terram, et versa pulvis⁴ inscribitur hasta
 X. 487: Una eademque⁵ via sanguis⁶ animusque secuntur

Verbs:

- Ec. I. 38: Tityrus hinc aberāt.⁷ Ipsae te, Tityre, pinus
 Aen. V. 853: Nusquam amittebāt oculosque sub astra tenebat ✓
 X. 383: Per medium qua spina dabāt, hastamque receptat. ✓
 Geo. II. 211: At rudis enituit⁷ impulso vomere campus ✓
 Aen. VII. 174: Regibus omen erāt, hoc illis curia templum ✓
 Aen. I. 651: Pergama cum peterēt⁷ inconcessosque hymenaeos ✓
 XII. 772: Hic hasta Aeneae stabāt, huc impetus illam ✓
 VIII. 363: Alcides subiit, haec illum regia cepit ✓

³Vergil retains the original quantity as shown in the Greek *πατήρ*.

⁴Ennius had used *pulvis* in hexameter verse (Aen. 286). Vergil lengthens short syllables in *-s* only in the second, third and fourth theses.

⁵On the Synizesis *eadem*, see § 7.

⁶*Sanguis* occurs in Vergil sixteen times. In twelve places the quantity of the vowel *i* cannot be determined, as it stands either at the end of the verse (Geo. II. 484; III. 221; Aen. III. 30, 33, 259; X. 452; XII. 51, 422, 905) or before a word beginning with a consonant (Aen. V. 415; VI. 835; X. 819). In three places the final syllable is short (Geo. III. 508; Aen. II. 636; V. 397). It is long here only, but it was long originally and is always so scanned by Lucretius.

⁷It is generally agreed that the termination *-at* was originally long, that *-et* was found in the pres. ind. of the 2d conjugation and in the subjunctive of all, and *-it* in the present ind. of the 4th conj. and the perfect ind. of all. Vergil lengthens these syllables in *-t* only in the second, third and fourth theses.

- Geo. IV. 137: Ille comam mollis iam tondebāt⁸ hyacinthi
 Aen. I. 308: Qui teneant (nam inculta vidēt), hominesne feraene⁹ ✓

§ 13 3. Before a Greek Word.¹

- Ec. VI. 53: Ille latus niveum molli fultus hyacintho
 Geo. I. 138: Pleiadās, hyadās, claramque Lycaonis arcton
 Aen. X. 720: Graius homo, infectos linquens profugus² hymenaeos
 VII. 398: Sustinet ac natae Turnique canit hymenaeos
 XI. 69: Seu mollis violae seu languentis hyacinthi

4. Before a Molossus (---) at End of Verse.³

- Geo. II. 5: Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus autumnus
 Aen. IX. 9: Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit Evandri

⁸ Cf. also heading 3 below.

⁹ To this list some authorities, believing that the endings *-ur*, *-us* and *-it* (in the future) were anciently long, would add the examples given below in § 14 from Ec. III. 97 *erit*; Geo. III. 76 *ingreditur*; Aen. I. 668 *iactetur*; II. 411 *obruimur*; IV. 222 *adloquitur*; V. 284 *datur*; and IX. 610 *fatigamus*.

¹ Compare the Hiatus before the same words, § 24, foot-note 2.

² It is thought by some scholars that the lengthening of nominatives in *-us* from *o* stems is due in Vergil to imitation of the similar treatment of the corresponding nouns in Greek poetry.

³ Compare the cases of Hiatus in the same position: Aen. I. 617; III. 74; VII. 631; IX. 647; XI. 31. In Geo. II. 5, *gravidus* may be explained by note 1 above, but no other explanation for Aen. IX. 9, *petit* seems tenable.

⁴ This explanation (Müller's) has hardly gained general acceptance. *Invalidus* may be explained as in note 2 above, and there is some evidence for *-būs* in early Latin. To the two examples here given might be added *Euryalus* V. 337, which is put under head 6 below.

5. When Three Short Syllables close a Word.⁴

- Geo. III. 189: Invalidus etiamque tremens, etiam inscius aevi
 Aen. IV. 64: Pectoribus inhians spirantia consulit exta

6. Before the Caesura.

§ 14

- Ec. III. 97: Ipse, ubi tempus erit,¹ omnis in fonte lavabo
 VII. 23: Versibus ille facit aut, si non possumus omnes
 IX. 66: Desine plura, puer, et quod nunc instat agamus
 Geo. III. 76: Altius ingreditur,¹ et mollia crura reponit
 332: Sicubi magna Iovis antiquo robore quercus
 IV. 453: Non te nullius exercent numinis irae
 Aen. I. 668: Litora iactetur¹ odiis Iunonis acerbae
 II. 411: Nostorum obruimur,¹ oriturque miserrima caedes
 563: Et direpta domus et parvi casus Iuli
 III. 112: Idaeumque nemus; hinc fida silentia sacris
 504: Atque idem casus, unam faciemus utramque
 IV. 222: Tum sic Mercurium adloquitur¹ ac talia mandat
 V. 284: Olli serva datur, operum haut ignara Minervae
 337: Emicat Euryalus,² et munere victor amici
 IX. 610: Terga fatigamus hasta; nec tarda senectus
 X. 433: Tela manusque sinit. Hinc Pallas instat et urget
 XII. 68: Siquis ebur, aut mixta rubent ubi lilia multa
 883: Te sine, frater, erit¹? O quae satis ima dehiscat³

¹ See foot-note 9 to § 12 for another explanation of this case.

² *Euryalus* might be explained under head 5, or by foot-note 2 to § 13.

³ Most cases of Hiatus occur before the principal Caesura, § 23, foot-note 1.

§ 15 7. Miscellaneous Examples.

- Ec. V. 68: Crāterasque duō¹ statuam tibi pinguis olivi
 Aen. III. 464: Dona dehinc² auro graviā³ sectoque elephanto
 702: Immanisque Gelā⁴ fluvij cognomine dicta
 V. 163: Litus ama et laevā⁵ stringat sine palmula cautes
 VI. 254: Pingue supēr⁶ oleum fundens ardentibus extis
 VIII. 98: Cum muros arcemque procū⁷ ac rara domorum
 X. 394: Nam tibi, Thymbre, capūt⁸ Evandrius abstulit ensis
 XI. 111: Oratīs⁹? Equidem et vivis concedere vellem

¹ So Ribbeck, but many good editors write *duos*, considering this an error of Haplography. See Johnston's Latin Manuscripts, p. 87, § 134. So, also, in Aen. V. 163, quoted below, *laeva stringat* is corrected by most scholars (not Ribbeck) to *laevas stringat*.

² For *dehinc*, see foot-note 2 to § 8.

³ No adequate explanation is as yet given for the long *-a* in an adjective of the third declension.

⁴ It is thought that Vergil has here merely transliterated the Greek name with the Greek quantity of the last syllable retained.

⁵ See note 1 above.

⁶ So the MSS. The quantity is unexampled and editors generally emend the text. Ribbeck writes *superque*.

⁷ No adequate explanation has been suggested.

⁸ Müller ascribes the Diastole to the full stop after the word. Cf. the examples of Hiatus, Ec. II. 53; Aen. I. 405, quoted in § 23.

IV. SHORTENING OF LONG SYLLABLES.

Systole: A. 351 N.; B. 367 3, *a*; G. 722; H. 608 VI.

§ 16

- Geo. II. 129: Miscuēruntque¹ herbas et non innoxia verba
 III. 283: Same verse.²
 Aen. II. 774: Opstipui, stetēruntque comae et vox faucibus haesit
 III. 48: Same verse.

¹ The ending *-ērunt* was probably originally short.

² The number of verses repeated either in whole or in large part is very great. The following examples will be helpful:

- Aen. I. 30, III. 87; 73, IV. 126; 313, XII. 165; 434, Geo. IV. 167; 435, Geo. IV. 168; 530, III. 163; 531, III. 164; 532, III. 165; 533, III. 166; 571, VIII. 171; 609, Ec. V. 78; 744, III. 516.
 II. 54, Ec. I. 16; 498, Geo. I. 482; 774, III. 48; 775, III. 153, VIII. 35; 792, 793, 794, VI. 700, 701, 702.
 III. 471, VIII. 80.
 IV. 177, X. 767; 285, 286, VIII. 20, 21; 418, Geo. I. 304; 445, 446, Geo. II. 291, 292; 482, VI. 797.
 V. 143, VIII. 690; 606, IX. 2.
 VI. 306, 307, 308, Geo. III. 475, 476, 477; 429, XI. 28; 438, 439, Geo. IV. 479, 480; 625, Geo. II. 43.
 VII. 641, X. 163; 784, IX. 29; 804, XI. 433.
 VIII. 284, XII. 215; 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, Geo. IV. 171, 172, 173, 174, 175.
 IX. 104, 105, 106, X. 113, 114, 115.
 X. 745, 746, XII. 309, 310.
 XI. 831, XII. 952.
 XII. 105, 106, Geo. III. 233, 234.

Aen. III. 681: *Constitērunt, silva alta Iovis lucusve Dianae*

X. 334: *Torserit in Rutulos, steterunt quae in corpore Graium*³

³ Most examples of Diastole and Systole are due to the difficulty of fitting the regular form into the verse, or to the desire to give to the epic poem a flavor of antiquity by the introduction of archaic forms. For the same purpose Vergil used many ancient forms of nouns and verbs, of which the following are examples: Gen. in *ai* for *ae*: *aulai* Aen. III. 354; *aurai* VI. 747; *aquai* VII. 464; *pictai* IX. 26; Gen. of *dies*: *die* Geo. I. 208, *dii* Aen. I. 636. Gen. in *-um* for *-orum*: *magnanimum* Geo. IV. 476, Aen. III. 704, VI. 307; *superum* Aen. I. 4; *divom* (*o* for *u* after *v*) Aen. III. 5, VI. 125, IX. 6, X. 2, 65; *coelicolum* Aen. III. 21; *socium* Aen. V. 174; *Ma:sylum* Aen. VI. 60; *Teucrum* Aen. VIII. 513; *Dardanidum* Aen. X. 4; *Graium* Aen. X. 334; *deum* Aen. XI. 4; *familum* Aen. XI. 35; Dat. in *-u* for *-ui*: *victu* Geo. IV. 158; *concubitu* Geo. IV. 198; *metu* Aen. I. 257; *curru* Aen. III. 541; *venatu* Aen. IX. 605; Abl. in *-i* for *-e*: *sorti* Geo. IV. 165; Aen. IX. 271; *classi* Aen. VIII. 11; Pronouns: *olli* for *illi* Aen. I. 254; IV. 105; V. 10, 284; VI. 321; VII. 458, 505; VIII. 94; *ollis* for *illis* VI. 730; *quis* for *quibus* Geo. I. 161; Aen. I. 195?; X. 168, 366, 435; Verbs: *-ibat* for *iēbat*: *lenibant* Aen. IV. 528; *lenibat* VI. 468; *nutribant* VII. 485; *-bat* XI. 572; *insignibat* VII. 790; *vestibat* VIII. 160; *polibant* VIII. 436; *redimibat* X. 538; Pass. Inf. in *-ier*: *inmiscerier* Geo. I. 454; *accingier* Aen. IV. 493; *dominarier* VII. 70; *defendier* VIII. 493; *admittier* IX. 231; *farier* XI. 242. Third conj. for second; *fervēre* Geo. I. 456; Aen. IV. 409; 567; VIII. 677; IX. 693, but cf. *fervet* Aen. IV. 407; *effervēre* Geo. IV. 556; *fulgēre* Aen. VI. 826; *effulgēre* VIII. 677; Peculiar forms: *ausim* Geo. II. 289; *accestis* Aen. I. 201; *extinxem* IV. 606; *extinxti* IV. 682; *traxe* V. 786; *derexti* VI. 57; *faxo* IX. 154; *vixet* XI. 118; *iusso* XI. 467.

V. VARYING QUANTITY BEFORE MUTE AND LIQUID IN THE SAME WORD.

A. 347 *d*; B. 5 3, N.; G. 704; H. 578; Gossrau, p. 637.¹

Mute followed by L.

cyclopes:

Aen. III. 647: *Lustra domosque traho, vastosque ab² rupe Cycopas*

Aen. VI. 630: *Adceleremus² ait: 'Cyclopum educta caminis*

duplex:

Aen. I. 93: *Ingemit, et duplicis tendens ad sidera palmas*

Geo. III. 87: *At duplex agitur per lumbos spina, cavatque*

¹ The pronunciation of syllables containing a short vowel followed by a mute with *l* or *r* was never settled by the Romans. Two pronunciations were current, depending upon the syllabification. Some persons pronounced the mute and liquid together, as *du-pli-cant* in the fifth example; by this pronunciation the two consonants took no more time than a single consonant, there was nothing to lengthen the syllable and it remained short from the nature of the vowel. Others pronounced the mute and liquid separately, taking each with the nearest vowel, as *dup-li-cat* in the sixth example; the additional time required by this pronunciation lengthened the preceding syllable. The poets took advantage of this variation to adapt such words more readily to the scheme of their verses, but the student should be careful to give in each instance the pronunciation represented by the given quantity. There is an interesting discussion of this matter by Professor Greenough in the Harvard Studies, Vol V. (1894), p. 57.

² When the mute and liquid were in separate words (*ab rupe* here), or in different elements of a compound word (e. g., *ab-rumpo*), they were always pronounced separately and always made position.

duplico:

Aen. VIII. 556: Vota metu duplicant matres, propiusque periclo³

Ec. II. 67: Et sol crescentis decedens duplicat umbras

recludo:

Aen. XII. 924: Exitium dirum hasta ferens orasque recludit

Geo. II. 175: Ingredior sanctos ausus recludere fontis

repleo:

Geo. II. 235: Ira loca et scrobibus superabit terra repletis

Aen. XI. 140: Evandrum Evandrique domos et moenia replet

triplex:

Aen. VI. 549: Moenia lata videt, triplici circumdata muro

X. 202: Gens illi triplex, populi sub gente quaterni

§ 18 Mute followed by R.

ager:

Aen. XI. 206: Finitimos tollunt in agros urbiue remittunt

209: Certatim crebris conlucent ignibus agri

agrestis:

Aen. IX. 11: Lydorumque manum collectos armat agrestis

XI. 682: Agrestisque manus armat sparus; ipse catervis

³ For *periculō*. Such syncopated forms are common enough in prose and are freely employed by Vergil in order to adapt to his verse forms which could not otherwise be used. Here the full form would give a cretic (— —, see § 7, foot-note 1), and the syncopation gets rid of the short syllable. So *periculum* Aen. IX. 174; *gubernaclo* V. 176, 859; *oraculum* III. 143; *repostas* (—tos) III. 364; VI. 59, 655; *vincolo* (—cla) IV. 16; VII. 16; and several others.

aper:

Aen. IV. 159: Optat aprum aut fulvum descendere monte leonem

Ec. VII. 29: Saetosum caput hoc aprum tibi, Delia, parvos

Atridae:

Aen. II. 104: Hoc Ithacus velit et magno mercentur Atridae

415: Et gemini Atridae Dolopumque exercitus omnis

barathrum:

Aen. III. 421: Obsidet, atque imo barathrum ter gurgite vastos

VIII. 245: Pallida, dis invisum, superque immane barathrum

cerebrum:

Aen. X. 416: Ossaque dispersit cerebro permixta cruento

XI. 698: Congeminat: volnus calido rigat ora cerebro

coluber:

Aen. VII. 352: Aurum ingens coluber, fit longae taenia vittae

329: Tam saevae facies, tot pullulat atra colubris

Etruscus:

Aen. VIII. 480: Gens, bello praeclara, iugis insedit Etruscis

503: Externos optate duces: tum Etrusca resedit

feretrum:

Aen. XI. 149: Sed venit in medios. Feretro Pallanta repostum⁵

VI. 222: Coniciunt.⁶ Pars ingenti subiere feretro

⁴ Notice that *h* between the mute and liquid does not change their influence upon the vowel.

⁵ For the form, see § 17, foot-note 3.

⁶ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 2, foot-note 6.

flagrans:

- Aen. II. 685: Nos pavidī trepidare metu crinemque flāgrantem
 VII. 397: Ipsa inter medias flāgrantem fervida pinum

integer:

- Aen. II. 638: Exiliumque pati. Vos O, quibus intēger aevi
 Geo. IV. 302: Tūsa per intēgram solvontur viscera pellem

latebrae:

- Aen. X. 663: Tūm levis haut ultra latēbras iam quaerit imago
 II. 38: Aut terebrare cavas uteri et temptare latēbras

niger:

- Geo. IV. 126: Quā niger umectat flaventia culta Galaesus
 291: Et viridem Aegyptum nigrā fecundat harena

§ 19 nigrans:

- Aen. VIII. 353: Credunt se vidisse Iovem, cum saepe nigrantem
 IX. 87: Nigranti picea trabibusque obscurus acernis

pater:

- Aen. II. 663: Gnatum ante ora patris, patrem qui obtruncat ad aras

pharetra:

- Aen. VIII. 166: Ille mihi insignem pharētram Lyciasque sagittas
 VII. 816: Auro internectat, Lyciam ut gerat ipsa pharētram

retro:

- Aen. X. 7: Versa rētro tantumque animis certatis iniquis
 IX. 539: Velle fugam. Dum se glomerant rētroque residunt

sacer:

- Aen. II. 167: Corripuere sacram effigiem manibusque cruentis
 230: Laocoonta ferunt, sacrum qui cuspide robur

sacro:

- Aen. X. 419: Iniecere manum Parcae telisque sacrarunt
 VIII. 600: Silvano fama est veteres sacrasse Pelasgos

scaber:

- Geo. II. 214: Et tofus scāber et nigris exessa chelydri
 I. 495: Exesa inveniet scābra robigine pila

supra:

- Aen. VII. 32: In mare prorumpit. Varias circumque supraque
 381: Curvatis fertur spatiis; stupet inscia supra

supremus:

- Aen. XI. 25: Hanc patriam peperere suo, decorate supremis
 61: Mille viros, qui supremum comitentur honorem

tenebrae:

- Aen. VIII. 259: Hic cacum in tenēbris incendia vana vomentem
 IX. 425: Conclamat Nisus, nec se celare tenēbris

Trinacria:

- Aen. III. 440: Trinācria finis Italos¹ mittere relictā
 554: Tūm procul e fluctu Trinācria cernitur Aetna

utrumque:

- Aen. II. 61: Optulerat, fidens animi atque in ūtrumque paratus
 V. 469: Iactantemque ūtroque caput crassumque cruorem

¹ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 20.

volucer:

Aen. X. 440: Turnum, qui volūcri curru mediū secāt agmen

XII. 251: Arrexere animos Itali, cunctaeque volūcres

VI. VARYING QUANTITIES IN PROPER NOUNS.¹

§ 20

Asia:

Aen. III. 1: Postquam res Asiae Priamique² evertere gentem

VII. 701: Dant per colla modos, sonat amnis et Asia longe

Diana:

Aen. XI. 582: Optavere nurum: sola contenta Diana

I. 499: Exercet Diana choros, quam mille secutae

Eōus:

Aen. II. 417: Confligunt, Zephyrusque Notusque et laetus eois

I. 489: Eoasque acies et nigri³ Memnonis arma

Italus:

Aen. III. 396: Has autem terras Italique hanc litoris oram

VII. 643: Complerint campos acies, quibus Italia iam tum

¹ The quantity of certain syllables of proper nouns (especially Greek nouns) was not fixed by general usage, and where two or more forms were recognized the poet felt at liberty to use the one best fitted to his verse (cf. § 17, foot-note 1). Some other nouns, whose pronunciation was established by general usage, could not be brought into the verse at all, or only in certain cases. For such nouns the poets often used descriptive terms, e. g., *Alcides* (Aen. V. 414 and often) or *Tirynthus* (VII. 662; VIII. 228) for the impossible *Hercules*, or even boldly altered the accepted pronunciation. Of course when a change in quantity had once been made for metrical reasons, the arbitrary form might afterwards be used where no such excuse for it existed.

² For the quantity of the first syllable (regular here), see below.

³ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 18.

Lavinium:

- Aen. I. 258: Fata tibi; cernes urbem et promissa Lāvini
2: Italiam fato profugus Lāvinaque⁴ venit⁵

Orion:

- Aen. I. 535: Cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion
VII. 719: Saevos ubi Orion⁶ hibernis conditur undis

Priamus:

- Aen. II. 56: Troiaque nunc staret, Priamique arx alta maneres
III. 346: Priamides multis Helenus comitantibus adfert

Sicanus:

- Aen. V. 24: Fida reor fraterna Erycis portusque Sicānos
I. 557: At freta Sicāniae saltem sedesque paratas

Siculus:

- Ec. II. 21: Mille meae Siculis errant in montibus agnae
IV. 1: Sicelides Musae, paulo maiora canamus

Sidonius:

- Aen. IV. 75: Sidōniasque ostentat opes urbemque paratam
XI. 74: Ipsa suis quondam manibus Sidōnia Dido

Sychaeus:

- Aen. I. 348: Quos inter medius venit furor. Ille Sychaeum
343: Huic coniunx Sychaeus erat, ditissimus auri

⁴ For the more common reading *Lāvīnia*, see § 3, foot-note 5.

⁵ The penult of *Orion* is always long in Vergil, though common in Greek.

VII. SPONDAIC VERSES.

- A. 362 *a*; B. 368 2; G. 784, N. 11; H. 610 3; Müller, p. 82.¹
Ec. IV. 49: Cara deum suboles, magnum Iovis incrementum
V. 38: Pro molli viola, pro purpurea narcisso
VII. 53: Stant et iuniperi² et castaneae² hirsutae
Geo. I. 221: Ante tibi Eoae³ Atlantides⁴ abscondantur
II. 5: Muneribus, tibi pampineo gravidus⁵ autumnno
III. 276: Saxa per et scopulos et depressas convallis
IV. 270: Cecropiumque thymum et grave olentia⁶ centaurea⁷

§ 21

¹ Spondaic verses are comparatively rare in Vergil, thirty-two examples only being generally recognized (but see § 22, foot-note 8, below), while Catullus has a larger number in one poem about half as long as one book of the Aeneid. The more careful poets are said to have required that in such verses the fourth foot should be a dactyl, and then the last two feet were usually a single word. So far as the last two feet are concerned Vergil disregards this "rule" twelve times (Ec. V. 38; VII. 53. Geo. II. 5. Aen. I. 617; III. 12; VII. 631; VIII. 402, 679; IX. 9, 647; XI. 31; XII. 863), and has a spondee in the fourth place three times (Geo. III. 276. Aen. III. 74; VII. 634). The "rule," therefore, amounts to little in his case. These verses, moreover, show many irregularities which are indicated in the foot-notes.

² Full Hiatus, see § 23, foot-note 6.

³ For the quantity of the first syllable, see § 20. For the Hiatus, § 26.

⁴ For the short *-es*, see A. 348 9; B. 365; G. 709 2 Exc. 4; H. 581, VI. 3.

⁵ For the quantity here of final *-us*, see § 13.

⁶ On *grave olentia* as separate words, see § 9, foot-note 2.

⁷ In this word the *ε* before *a* stands for a Greek diphthong.

- Geo. IV. 463: Atque Getae² atque Hebrus⁸ et Acteas Orithyia⁹
 Aen. I. 617: Tunc ille Aeneas⁷ quem Dardanio¹⁰ Anchisae
 II. 68: Constitit atque oculis Phrygia agmina circumspexit
 III. 12: Cum sociis gnatoque penatibus et magnis dis¹¹
 74: Nereidum matri¹² et Neptuno Aegaeo¹³
 517: Armatumque auro circumspicit Oriona¹⁴
 549: Cornua velatarum obvertimus antemnarum¹⁴
 § 22 V. 320: Proximus huic, longo set proximus intervallo
 761: Ac lucus late sacer additur Anchiseo
 VII. 631: Ardea Crustumerique et turrigeræ¹ Antemnae
 634: Aut levis ocreas² lento ducunt argento
 VIII. 54: Pallantis proavi de nomine Pallanteum
 167: Discedens chlamydemque auro dedit intertextam

⁸ The first syllable of *Hebrus* is always long in Vergil, although unmarked in Greenough's vocabulary and Lewis' dictionary.

⁹ For this word, see § 3, foot-note 5.

¹⁰ These two words with Hiatus are found also in Aen. IX. 647, below.

¹¹ The last four words, repeated in Aen. VIII. 679, are borrowed from Ennius.

¹² Double Hiatus as in Ec. VII. 53 above, see § 23, foot-note 6.

¹³ The penult of *Orion* is always long in Vergil, although common in Greek; for the first syllable (here long) see § 20.

¹⁴ No other verse in Vergil contains so few words. Cf. v. 517, above.

¹ Hiatus, see § 26.

² The first syllable of *ocreas* is short according to Lewis and Greenough, but may be scanned long here, in the *Moretum* 122, and in *Juv.* 6, 258, if we take the next two syllables together by Synizesis (§ 7). It is, perhaps, better to take it as long here (so the German editors) than as short (Conington), and to consider the verse as consisting of six spondees: the only one of the sort in Vergil.

- Aen. VIII. 341: Aeneadas magnos et nomine Pallanteum³
 345: Nec non et sacri monstrat nemus Argeleti
 402: Quod fieri ferro liquidove potest electro
 679: Cum patribus populoque penatibus et magnis dis
 IX. 9: Sceptra Palatini sedemque petit⁴ Evandri
 196: Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea
 241: Quaesitum Aenean⁵ et moenia Pallantea
 647: Antiquom in Buten⁵ (hic Dardanio⁶ Anchisae
 XI. 31: Servabat senior, qui Parrhasio⁶ Evandro
 659: Quales Thraeciae cum flumina Thermodontis
 XII. 83: Pilumno quos ipsa decus dedit Orithyia⁷
 863: Quae quondam in bustis aut culminibus desertis⁸

³ The last words are repeated from v. 54, above.

⁴ For the quantity of the last syllable of *petit*, see § 13.

⁵ For final *-ān* (*-ēn*) see A. 37; B. 22; G. 65; H. 50. Notice that the last three words are repeated from v. 196, above.

⁶ Hiatus, see § 25. Compare v. 647 with Aen. I. 617, above.

⁷ For *Orithyia* cf. Geo. IV. 463, above, and see § 3, foot-note 5.

⁸ To this list it is possible to add the nine verses marked with an asterisk in § 6, foot-note 5, but such a scanning is hardly Vergilian.

VIII. HIATUS AND SEMI-HIATUS.

A. 359 *e*; B. 366 7 *a*; G. 720, R. 1; H. 608 II. 1, 2, N. 3; Müller, p. 106, 107; Gossrau, p. 634.¹

§ 23 After a short vowel:²

Ec. II. 53: Addam cerea pruna† (honor erit huic quoque pomo
Aen. I. 405: Et vera incessu patuit dea.† Ille ubi matrem

After a long vowel:

Ec. VI. 44: Clamassent, ut litus 'Hylā† Hylā' * omne sonaret.³
VIII. 44: Aut Tmaros aut Rhodopē† aut extremi Garamantes
Geo. IV. 343: Atque Ephyrē† atque Opis et Asia Deiopea

¹ There are about forty cases of Hiatus in Vergil and ten of Semi-hiatus. In common with most Latin poets he allows Hiatus after the principal Caesura, and he also allows it before a stop (*e. g.*, Ec. II. 53, where most editors put a semicolon after *cerea*: Aen. I. 405; IX. 291), after words having an anapaestic ending (*e. g.*, Ec. VII. 53; VIII. 44; Geo. I. 4; IV. 343) and before Greek words (*e. g.*, Ec. II. 24; Geo. III. 60; Aen. I. 617; IX. 647) and a molossus (see § 13, foot-note 3). Vergil does not, however, have Hiatus after syllables in *-m*. Hiatus is allowed by all poets after the interjections *O* and *A* (*e. g.*, Geo. II. 486; Aen. X. 18) and examples are not quoted below. In the following list Hiatus is marked by an obelisk (†) and Semi-hiatus by an asterisk (*), and the examples are arranged in order of the vowels. Notice that *u* is always elided.

² This Hiatus is found in these two verses only.

³ There are in Vergil two other examples of Hiatus and Semi-hiatus in the same verse: Geo. I. 281, 437. Each case is given twice in this list.

⁴ For the quantity of the first syllable (here long), see § 20.

HIATUS AND SEMI-HIATUS.

Aen. IV. 235: Quid struit? aut qua spe⁵† inimica in gente moratur
Ec. III. 6: Et sucus pecori,† et lac subducitur agnis
63: Munera sunt, lauri† et suave rubens hyacinthus
VII. 53:⁶ Stant et iuniperi† et castaneae† hirsutae
VIII. 41: Ut vidi, ut perii:† ut me malus abstulit error
X. 13: Illum etiam lauri,† etiam flevē myricae
Geo. I. 4: Sit pecori,† apibus quanta experientia parcis
281:¹ Ter sunt conati† imponere Peliō * Ossam
341: Tum pingues agni† et tum mollissima vina
II. 86: Orchades et radii† et amara pausia bacia
III. 60: Aetas Lucinam iustosque pati²† hymenaeos
155: Arcebis gravidō pecori,† armentaque pasces,
Aen. III. 74:³ Nereidum matri† et Neptuno† Aegaeo
IX. 291: Hanc sine me spem ferre tui:† audentior ibo
X. 156: Externo commissa duci.† Aeneia puppis
XI. 480: Causa mali tanti,† oculos deiecta decoros
Ec. II. 24: Amphion Dircaeus in Actaeo† Aracyntho
Geo. I. 437:⁴ Glaucō† et Panopēae * et Inoo Melicertae

§ 24

⁵ Hiatus is not elsewhere found after a monosyllable ending in a long vowel, except the regular Hiatus after *O* and *A* mentioned in foot-note 1, above.

⁶ There is but one other verse in Vergil, Aen. III. 74, showing double Hiatus (*cf.* foot-note 3, above). For the spondee in the fifth foot, see § 21.

¹ For the full and Semi-hiatus, see foot-note 3 on § 23.

² With this Hiatus before Greek words may be compared the Diastole before like words, § 13. Other examples are given below, Ec. II. 24; VI. 44; Aen. I. 617; III. 74; IX. 647; X. 156, etc.

³ See foot-note 6 on § 23.

⁴ The only hexameter verse known with Hiatus after a spondaic word. For the accompanying Semi-hiatus, see foot-note 3, § 23.

- Aen. I. 16: Posthabitā coluisse Samō; † hic illius arma
 617:⁵ Tūne ille Aeneas, quem Dardaniō † Anchisae
 III. 74:⁵ Nereidū matri † et Neptunō † Aegaeo
 606: Si pereō,⁶ † hominū manibū periisse iuvabit
 § 25 IV. 667: Lamentis gemitūque et femineō¹ † ululatu
 V. 735: Concilia Elysiumque colo. † Huc casta Sibylla
 VII. 178: Antiqua e caedro, † Italusque² paterque Sabīnus
 226: Summovet oceano † et siquem extēta plagarum
 IX. 477: Evolat infelix et femineō¹ † ululatu
 647:⁵ Antiquom in Buten (hic Dardaniō † Anchisae
 X. 136: Inclusum buxo † aut Oricia terebintho
 141: Maeonia genere domo, † ubi pingua culta
 XII. 31: Promissam eripui genero, † arma impia sumpsi
 535: Ille ruenti Hyllō † animisque immane frementi

§ 26 After the diphthong *-ae*:

- Ec. VII. 53:¹ Stant et iuniperi † et castaneae † hirsutae
 X. 12: Ulla moram fecere, neque Aoniae² † Aganippe
 Geo. I. 221: Ante tibi Eōae † Atlantides abscondantur³

⁵ For the spondee and Hiatus in the fifth foot, cf. Ec. VII. 53, above.

⁶ The Hiatus may be due to the long pause after the thought of death, or to the anapaestic word, see foot-note 1 to § 23.

¹ Hiatus after an anapaestic ending.

² For the quantity of the first syllable of *Italus*, see § 20.

³ See foot-notes 5, § 22, 2 and 5, § 24.

¹ See above, in § 23.

² Hiatus before a Greek word or after anapaestic ending.

³ See the notes on this line in § 21.

- Geo. II. 144: Implevere; tenent oleae † armentaque laeta
 IV. 463: Atque Getae † atque Hebrus et Actias Orithyia⁴
 Aen. VII. 631: Ardea Crustumerique et turrigeræ⁵ † antemnae

SEMI-HIATUS.

- Ec. VI. 44: Clamassent, ut litus 'Hylā † Hylā' * omne sonaret¹
 III. 79: Et longum 'formonse, vale valē' * inquit, 'Iolla'
 Aen. VI. 507: Nomen et arma locum servant: tē,* amice, nequivi
 Ec. VIII. 108: Credimus? An quī* amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt
 Geo. I. 281: Ter sunt conati † imponere Pelio* Ossam¹
 Ec. II. 65: Te Corydon, Ō²* Alexi: trahit sua quemque voluptas
 Aen. V. 261: Victor apud rapidum Simoenta sub Iliō* alto
 Geo. I. 437: Glaucō³ † et Panopēae⁴* et Ino Melicertae
 IV. 461: Implērunt montis; flērunt Rhodopēiae* arces
 Aen. III. 211: Insulae* Ionio in magno, quas dira Celaeno

§ 27

⁴ See the foot-notes on this line in § 21.

⁵ See foot-note 5, § 24; the Hiatus is after the anapaestic ending.

¹ See foot-note 3, § 23.

² Full Hiatus is regular after *O* and *A*; Semi-hiatus is found here only after these interjections. For the short final *-i* in *Alexi*, see A. 348 6; B. 365; G. 707, 4 Ex. 2; H. 581, I. 2.

³ See foot-note 4, § 24.

⁴ As *-ae* is the only diphthong admitting Hiatus, so it only admits Semi-hiatus.

IX. TMESIS.

A. 385; B. 367 7; G. 726; H. 636 V. 3.

§ 28 Circum:

Geo. II. 392: Et quocumque deus *circum* caput *egit* honestum

Aen. I. 117: Torquet *agens circum*, et rapidus vorat aequore vortex

412: Et multo nebulae *circum* dea *fudit* amictu

cumque:

Aen. I. 610: *Quae* me *cumque* vocant terrae. Sic fatus amicum

XII. 203: *Quo* res *cumque* cadent; nec me vis ulla volentem

haecenus:

Aen. V. 603: *Hac* celebrata *tenuis* sancto certamina patri

in-:

Aen. IX. 288: *Inque salutatam* linquo: nox et tua testis

X. 794: Ille pedem referens et inutilis *inque ligatus*

inter:

Geo. II. 349: *Inter* enim *labentur* aquae, tenuisque subibit

366: *Carpendae* manibus frondes *interque* *legendae*.

praeter:

Aen. X. 399: Tum Pallas *biugis fugientem* Rhoetea *praeter*¹

¹ For the quantity of the first syllable of *biugis*, see A. 347 d, N I.; B. 362 4; G. 703 R. 2; H. 576 II. 2. For *Rhoetea*, see § 6, foot-note 5, and § 22, foot-note 8.

septentrio:

Geo. III. 381: Talis hyperboreo *septem* subiecta *trioni*

super:

Aen. II. 567:² Iamque adeo *super* unus *eram* cum limina Vestae

VII. 559: Cede locis: ego, siqua *super* fortuna laborum *est*.

usque:

Aen. V. 384: Quae finis standi? *Quo* me decet *usque* teneri

² This verse is considered doubtful by Ribbeck and editors generally.

X. HYPERMETRICAL VERSES.

Synapheia: A. 359 *c* R.; B. 367, 6; G. 728; H. 608 I. N. 5.

§ 29 Syllable in *-m*.¹

Geo. I. 295: Aut dulcis musti Volcano decoquit umorem / Et

Aen. VII. 160: Iamque iter emensi turris ac tecta Latinorum / Ardua

Hypermetrical *-que*.²

Geo. II. 344: Si non tanta quies iret frigusque caloremque / Inter

443: Navigiis pinus, domibus cedrumque cupressosque / Hinc

III. 242: Omne adeo genus in terris hominumque ferarumque / Et

377: Otia agunt terra congestaque robora totasque / Advolvere

Aen. ✓ I. 332: Iactemur, doceas; ignari hominumque locorumque / Erramus

✓ 448: Aerea cui gradibus surgebant limina nexaeque / Aëre

II. 745: Quem non incusavi amens hominumque deorumque / Aut

✓ IV. 558: Omnia Mercurio similis, vocemque coloremque / Et

629: Imprecor, arma armis: pugnent ipsique nepotesque / Haec

✓ § 30 V. 422: Et magnos membrorum artus, magna ossa lacertosque / Exuit

¹ In the examples the hypermetrical syllable is italicized and followed by a vertical line and the first word of the next verse.

² Vergil is fond of ending verses with the particle *-que*. He joins it to the two closing words fifty-four times (e. g., . . . *franguntque feruntque* Geo. II. 441). He has it three times in one verse twenty-eight times (e. g., *Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt creberque procellis* Aen. I. 85), and four times in one verse five times (e. g., *Fataque fortunasque virum moresque manusque* Aen. VI. 683).

Aen. V. 753: Robora navigiis, aptant remosque rudentisque / Exigui

✓ VI. 602: Quo super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique / Imminet

VII. 470: Se satis ambobus Teucrisque venire Latinisque / Haec

VIII. 228: Ecce furens animis aderat Tirynthius omnemque / Accessum

IX. 650: Omnia longaevo similis, vocemque coloremque¹ / Et

✓ X. 781: Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere caelumque / Aspicit

895: Clamore incendunt caelum Troesque Latinique / Advolat

XI. 609: Substiterat: subito erumpunt clamore furentisque / Exhortantur²

¹ The last words are repeated from Aen. IV. 558, quoted above; see foot-note 2 to § 16.

² Some few other verses, formerly called hypermetrical, are now otherwise explained or emended; for Aen. VII. 237 . . . *precantia* / *Et*, see § 3. In Geo. II. 69, and III. 449, all modern editors alter the ancient text.

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